### Business Notices.

THE HUDSON HAT WARM WEATHER. - The last few days has driver

people to the purchase of cool evertups for the head, hence the difficulty of passing stood Broadway, where it is joined by Fulton-E. Every body who manned a Har russed to Kaox's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-at, for he has now the most spin full stoods of articles for Bonnacz went-light, cool, graceful and elegant, of superior quality and workunstably. WONDERFUL ARRAY OF SUMMER HATS.

BEAVER PRIT, STRAWS AND BRAVER, Broadway. SCHMER HATS - Every desirable style and unity - unsurpassed by any. The most (salvocable style of yraws for Gotta and Children, at reduced rates. First

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A large assortment just received by B. J. PARCESSON, Agent for the manufacturer, J. Coupin of Air. Bo. 186 William-d., corner of Ann. GLASS SHADES!

Of all size, for covering Clocks, Flowers, &c., constantly, and and made to order.

Depot No. 156 William, corner of Ann-st.

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No. 19 Courtland: st.

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Powder in use, and have never falled.

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orner of Hudson. THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO.

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NEW STYLES, AT REDUCED PRICES. Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

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Is a light and elegantly decorated Machine, capable of performing in the best style all the sewing of a private family.

Simonn's STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes
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Much has recently been published in regard to various eitheles
made by Sewing Machines SINGER'S MACHINES make the best
mitted ever invented, and do it in the best etyle.

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Meers, WHITEEY & LYON are satisfied, after investigation, that the fatent issued to Elias Howe, i.e., Sept. 10, 1845, for a Berwing Machine, is valid, and they have fulfilled the conditions of their Meense, and their Machines are now authorized under naid Fatent

ELIAS Hows, Ja.,

No. 47 Broomest.

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New-York, June 29, 1850

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Naw and Choice Patterns for Spring Sales.

Smith & Louisberger.

No. 456 Broadway, case Grand-st.,

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HOMES FOR ALL.-The AMERICAN EMIGRANT Ato and Homestran Company (incorporated by the State of Rew-York), Office No 146 Broadway, New-York, will sell at reasonable prious, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired: Homestead Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Minerals, Gannel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virdels, Miscord & BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Best and Chespest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Corling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfur ICE-PITCHERS-ICE-PITCHERS.

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WATER-COOLERS.
A good suppiv of the above constantly on hand, very been at fair prices, by
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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, surpass all tu either hemisphere. His assutment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, Hall Wigs, etc., is now complete. His splendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Astor House. Copy the

THE RIGGS TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture, for elegaliness, durability and economy, is without an equal. The VARICOALE TAUSS also gives universal satisfaction, allowed perfect support to the weakened vessels, and is taking the place of suspensory bandages. Office, 448 Broome-st., N. Y.

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"These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the Lady's Book, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily counting into general use. Thousands of house-eepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lest more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glas to learn that arruws sever falls."

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Nos. 117 and 118 South 10th st., Ph isdelphia.

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Of the celebrated "Oldo Domition" Coppers and Tea Pors.

Whokeale Agent for the above popular articles.

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FRENCH FANS, SILK NETS, FANCY HAIR-PINS, Comes, &c. &c. — a splendid assortment of the above, and of many other New Goods, comprising the Latest Paris Styles, new last ding from steamer Cocan Queen and austable for the best city trade.

Additional Novellties, received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by Hughes, Durly & Carmange, Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

HOME-MADE ICE CREAM Is cheaper then pastry, and much more palatable. With the use of Torrier's New Francier you can empty this greatest of laxies at a cost not exceeding licensis per quart. Prices reduced to the following: 3 quarts. \$4:50.4 quarts. \$4:5 quarts. \$4:5 quarts. \$5:14 quarts. \$4:5 quarts. \$6:14 quarts. \$6:15 quarts.

THROUGH THE OCEAN SPEEDS THE LIGHTNING,

Bearing words of love and posce.
Through the world speeds Lyon's Powors,
Shaying vermin without cease.
Bed-bug, reach, and flea, a d fly,
Feed upon it, squirm and die.
His Pills, like it, from poison free,
Camer hor horsavits.

Cannot harr hornanity.

Lyon's Poworn is harmies to maining, but will all home they quickly slay.

Lyon's Poworn is harmies to maining, but will all home to extend the worms, plant bugs &c. Lyon's Macakere flict as ourse in the serias and misc. So de every where.

Bangie Flacks, to centra and Flacks or James 10 Farktow, N. Y.

Bangie Flacks, to Canton in Sand 10 Farktow, N. Y.

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GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
Warranted Free from Dumpners.
B. G. Wilder & Co.
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., N. Y.

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CURTIS'S CURE FOR BALDRESS.—This par n, contains no oil, lead or eulphur. It has been tested in Frevidence and the Eastern States. J. M. Curris, Freveridence, B. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, 127 Bowers; Coddinates, 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, 87 Green-John Jones, 722 Houston-st., New-York, Mrs. Hays, ine and Reynolds & Co., Broadlyn, F. Sellew, Jersey, R. Marcey, Newark.

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Not the Cotton Imitation,
Elastic Cooling, Durable
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No. 95 Bowery, and

SUMMER CLOTHING Evass', Evass', Nos. 66 and 68 Felton-White Vests
Complete Black Cloth Suits.
Complete Cassimere Suits to t
Complete Aspaca Suits.
Complete Summer Suits.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Evans', Nos. 65 and 62 Fulton st., Nos. 65 and 62 Fulton st., between Gold and Cliff-sta

SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIS DRAWERS, The Hair Stocks, &c., at Nos 87 and 89 William-st., one north of Malden-late.

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THE LARGEST IN THE CITY, Built by Win. B. Astor, eaq. expressly for the business, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

SUMMER CLOTHING. of every variety, style and price.

Persons purchasing articles in this line will be well pull by the xamination of this extensive stock. Children's Department not excelled.

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With Tourer's invention
There was an intention
To give people all.
Both the great and small,
And the young and old,
And modest and scoid,
A thing to unite
Their praise and delight.
The prize! he's won't;
In CREAM be's done it;
In FOUR MISUTES now,
You all will allow,
And by FREZERS good
And well understood.

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DRIVE DIRECT
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It is conducted on the European plan.

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AND
COMPLEXION.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 330 BROADWAY, AND SOLD BY ALL
ESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50 CTS. FER BOX.

The upprecedented success which has for the last twenty year attended Dr. S. P. Townskin's Saksarakilla induces us to call the special attention of all those who are afflicted with any diseases arising from importities of the blood to the great superiority of This Saksarakilla over any other preparation of the same nature. It has been tested by thousands addering from Scroptila, Salt Burgon, Errects of Maccure, Ratumarism, Colles, Coughs, and many other complaints, with the most beneficial effects, as it is now compounded under the direct supervision of

Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist, it is the only preparation that can be safely relied on to effect a permanent and speedy cure. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are similarly afflicted, try it, and

Wholesale and Retail Depot, No 212 BROADWAY, N. Y. The EUREKA DEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

CAN BE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
PRICE \$50, \$50, \$50, \$50, \$50.

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me rule in the management of his business, and that is always to ufill, hote-sity and squarely, his premises to the public. When is anyertises that be will sail Ladies' Gaiters, Genttement's Boota me Children's Shoes, of an excellent quality, at very low prices, he means to, and will do it. His establishment is at No. 813 broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only remedy in the whole world
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Floas, Musketoes, Rats and Mice,
and all other Vermin and Garden Insects.
For sale by the inventor, Joseph Meyer, Practical Chemist,
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Sole Agents, A. B. & D. Sands & Co., No. 141 William-st.

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but the pride of the promenate is those graceful, airy and recherche Pearl and Dran Cassimere Hats sold by the Naw Hat Company of 148 Nassaulat, for \$43. Just think of it—2 per cent less than they charge in Broadway. The Compuny took of Straw Hats, Caps, Canes, &c. is superior and comp HECKER'S FARINA is in the highest repute as a

elicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a ure preparation from Whest, without the admixture of any their grain, and bence is invaluable in the Summer season. Ex-pairwey used at the Astor House, St Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first-class hotels and saloons, it is rapially becoming an and other new-case notes and sold tables indispensable dish on all good tables. Manufactured and sole at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.

unt to dealers.
HECKER & BROTHER. For sale generally by grocers and druggists POSTAGE STAMPS (three and ten cents) for SALE

DECORATIONS IN FRESCO AND ENCAUSTIC, in the highest style of art, promptly executed, and upon reasonable terms. Parties so destring will be permitted to import the word of the understrated at number of the first-class residences of the city.

EDWARD ENGEL, Artist, No. 929 Broadway, N. Y.

CHANGES IN THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE .-The following changes were made yesterday on the Democratic side of the Tax Commissioners' Office: 

THE CITY FATHERS AS SPORTSMEN .- The Committee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July, not knowing what to do with the money at their disposal, have gone into the boat-racing business, and offer prizes for the speediest rowing. Next year the sporting business will be extended to bear-baiting, coondrawing, rat-killing, and the "manly art of selfdefense," all under the supervision of Committees of the Common Council.

The weather, yesterday, was delightful. A cool breeze tempered the sun's rays, and made out-door exercise not only tolerable, but most desirable. Toe day closed with a cloudy sky, but with no immediate promise of a storm

# New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taren of Anonymous Communications. Whe ever is intended for insertion must be sathendicated by it name and address of the writer—out necessarily for public tion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBURE Office should in all cases to addressed to Horace Gerraley & Co.

Hesers. Samyson, Low, Son & Co., No. C. Ludgate Hill, Lou lou, are authorized to receive subscriptions to The Taisung. THE SERI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has also a very large

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail

at \$6 per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, and sent to mail subscribers at \$3 per annum; Two copies for \$5; Five copies for \$11 25.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at \$2 per annum; Three copies for \$5; Five copies for \$5; Ten copies for \$12; Twenty copies, when sent to see address, \$20. Subscriptions, in all cases, payable n advance.

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors detaffed accounts of their inventions or discoveries, and, if suffi-cleutly important, will notice them for the benefit of our readers.

THE TRIBUSE IN PITTSBURGH.—JOHN W. PITTOCK, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, is our Agent in PITTSBURGH, and subscribers can have THE TRIBUSE promptly served by carriers in aimost all parts of the city.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Ocean Queen, will close this afternoon at 24 o'clock.

Two steamships are about due-the North American at Quebec and the Vanderbilt at this port-with news from Europe to the 22d ult., four days later than our last advices.

The main feature of the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday was the presentation of a remonstrance against the enforcement of the Sunday Laws, by a delegation of citizens headed by the Rev. J. L. Hatch, a congregational preacher, and the Rev. Dr. Maxon, editor of The Christian Advocate, and pastor of the Eleventh street Seventh Day Baptist Church. While the delegation was waiting in the ante-room, previous to admission before the Board, Mr. Hatch informed our reporter that the remonstrances were signed by five hundred and fifty Americans, and seven hundred and fifty Germans and Jews. The liquor dealers generally, he said, had been waited upon, and asked to sign the remonstrance, but they all refused, alleging that the Germans were taking away the heaviest part of their trade by the sale of lager beer, and were greatly injuring the liquor interests in this city. Mr. Hatch, Mr. Maxon and Mr. Kopp, made brief addresses to the Commissioners on behalf of the remonstrants. The matter was referred to Judge Ulshoeffer and Mr. Stranahan, the Committee on Laws and Ordi-

Few of our readers will neglect to peruse the thrilling accounts of the late accident on the Mich igan Southern Railroad which we print elsewhere. and few will fail to ask the old question, "Who's to blame ?"-a question which should be asked and answered before a jury of twelve honest men. A discussion of this point would be, at present, premature; but one fact tells very seriously against the agents of the Company. Not only was little pains taken to telegraph the particulars of the fearful calamity, but dispatches from some of the surviving passengers were held back, in one case for 24 hours. Again, it is affirmed that the culvert in consequence of the destruction of which the disaster took place, had always been considered too narrow by old residents in the neighborhood. They warned the engineer who constructed it several years ago; but he thought his judgment the better. It had withstood several floods, however, and the engineer of the train considered it more safe than other culverts over which he had already passed, and accordingly was endeavoring to make up for time lost through previous cautiousness when the fatal plunge took place. The flood was suiden, having raised the rivulet twelve feet in as many hours. Had the engine been driven as carefully as over the preceding culverts, the accident could hardly have been prevented, though it might have been rendered less serious. Whether the engineer in charge of the train, who is where no verdict can reach bim. was to blame or not, the vital question is: "Who " is to be called to account for the defective construction of the culvert "-a question rendered more important by the fact, as reported, that two other culverts, to the east of that in question, were washed away on the same night-showing that, if the train had escaped in one place, it would have been only to meet its fate in another.

# THE CONSERVATIVES.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has addressed to the Hon. Hiram Ketchum a letter on the political state of the country. Mr. Winthrop says that he has never been anything out a Whig, and that he now has hopes of the revival of Whiggery. The Journal of Commerce, however, not alarmed at this faithful adherence to the Whig party, pronounces Mr. Winthrop's sentiments to be " truly " patriotic and national; with a little modification, they might easily be mistaken for a Democratic ' manifesto."

Mr. Winthrep dwells principally on two points. The first is his conviction that further agitation of Slavery is unnecessary and unreasonable; the second, that he would be willing to vote for a Crittenden an Everett, a Bell, a Bates, a Rives, a Kennedy, a Hamilton Fish or a Washington Hunt for the Presidency.

As to the first point, is Mr. Winthrop not aware that the African slave trade is actually respensel, not indeed with the explicit sanction of law, but without it? Is he ignorant that vessels are fitted out for that trade in our Southern ports; that cargoes of negroes are imported and openly advertised and sold; and that where the Pederal authorities do not refuse to arrest the parties, judges and juries uniformly refuse to convict them, no matter how clear the evidence? And under these circumstances, and with such infamy poured upon the nation, would Mr. Winthrop think it superfluous and inexpedient to insert in the platform of a party aiming at the control of the Federal Government a resolution pledging the entire power of that Government to the prevention and suppression of this piratical traffic ?

There is another question which will come into the next Presidential canvass, whether we will or no; we mean the question of a Federal Slave code for the Territories. Would Mr. Winthrop be silent on that subject also?

With regard to Presidential candidates, we have ever held them as of less importance than the principles to be settled in their election, and according to which they must administer the government after it has been committed to their charge. There

are men among these named by Mr. Wiethrop whom we could beartily support for the Presidency if it were made certaid that they would sternly resist every effort to pervert the power of the Government to the extension of Slavery; that they would veto any bill enacting a slave-code for the Territories; and that, if necessary, they would employ the whole naval force of the United States to prevent the landing of a single slave from Africa upon American soil. But, except on a platform like this, recog pizing the principles and asserting the policy of the Republican party, all candidates, or any candidate, will vainly appeal to us for our suffrages. We are willing to make concessions for the sake of wresting the Government from the party that now abuses it, and makes it shameful; but those concessions must not involve any sacrifice of principle Nor must they involve any abandonment of the Republican organization. If Mr Winthrop and his conservative friends really wish to redeem the Federal Executive from the degradation in which it has been sunk, if they wish to rescue it from the disgrace of a tacit connivance in the African slave trade, se well as from the corruption and extravagance which have come to envelop and pervade it like an atmosphere, they will, we are confident, find the Republicans ready, on fair terms, to cooperate with them in so doing. But they must not expect us to cease to be Republicans, any more than we require them to cease to be Whigs and Conservatives. Perhaps too, if they have a sincere desire not to help the Democratic party, it might be just as well for them to moderate a little the tone in which they speak of Republicanism. Otherwise it may be supposed that they aim at confusion rather than cooperation; that they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing.

During the pause of the war in Italy, Europe has been startled by the fact that out of the nine army corps that compose the regular military force of Prussia, she has mobilized six-that is, called them all under arms, and put them in a condition to move and fight. The purpose of this step is a matter of dispute, since the Prussian Government has not made any statement of its intentions. Those whose sympathies are with Austria naturally incline to believe that this force of 180,000 men, more or less, will be employed in helping Francis Joseph out of his present embarrassments-in reconquering Lombardy for Austria, and finally in sending Louis Napoleon to St. Helena, or some other safe place, where he will be out of harm's way. On the other hand, the Bouspartists think, that in thus preparing berself for war, Prussia is merely bent on maintaining the lead in Germany, and on overawing and keeping in order the smaller German States, whose people and rulers are so bot for war that active restraint is necessary to prevent them from lighting up the universal conflagration of Europe.

That such is, indeed, the disposition of the smaller States of Germany is well demonstrated by our intelligent correspondent at Munich, to whose letter, on another page, we hardly need invite the attention of our readers. But for our part, we are not able to adopt the positive conclusions of either of the two parties to which we have referred. So for, the Cabinet of Berlin have succeeded in keeping their counsels to themselves; and it requires an extraordinary genius for seeing through defficulties to reveal what has so carefully been involved in mystery. This revelation, however, cannot much longer be delayed; and on it depends, in a great degree, whether the war will for the present remain confined to Italy, or whether it will at once burst forth along the Rhine. In the latter case, it must involve England, as well as Russia, and assume proportions and develop issues such as the wildest imagination can bardly conceive. Meanwhile, it is not to be forgotten that this Power, for whose decision the world waits in suspense, is in a better position to make war than any other in Europe. On this head we refer the reader to the valuable statisties of Prussian resources, revenue and expenditure, furnished by our Powers were exhausting their means in the Crimean war, or like Austris, in keeping a gigantic army in the field, Prussia, economical, industrious and wise, has been steadily gaining in strength, until the decision whether Austria shall perish or be preserved now rests with her, at least for the time being, just as in 1849 it rested with Russia.

## A CHAPTER OF HISTORY.

We believe we have published every important account of the battle of Magenta which has been given to the world by the Governments involved and by the leading European journals. That battle bappened nearly a month ago; and even in the view of our rather rigid friends of The Evening Post, it may now be discussed in a newspaper without doing violence to either propriety, excestness or henesty; and accordingly we proceed with all deference to set forth the truth in the form of a historical and, if we may be allowed the expression, a strategical study of that battle.

On the morning of June 4, the Austrians had completed their retreat across the Tiesno, and were marching up toward Magenta and Abbiate-Grasso, in order to take in flank the French army advancing toward Milan: while Gen. Clam-Gallas, who had just arrived with a division of the 1st corps from Milan. was to oppose them in front with his division and the 2nd corps, (Liechtenstein's) which had joined him at Magenta. As a reserve, he had the Reischach division of the 7th corps (Zobei's) at Corpetto, a couple of miles behind Magenta. The line of the Treine itself having been abandoned as indefensible, these seven or eight Austrian brigades were to hold the line of the Naviglio grande, a large casal running nearly parallel to the Ticino, and passable by bridges only. The two bridges to be defended were those of Buffalora and Magenta, on two roads leading both from Magenta to the bridge of San Martino over the Ticino. The division of the 1st corps (commanded by Gen Cordon) advanced on the road to Turbigo; two brigades of the 2d corps were on the bridges; a third in Magenta; and Reischach's division, as we have said, at Corbetto.

The French advanced in two columns The first, under the nominal command of Louis Napoleon, consisted of the division of grenadiers of the guard, of Canrobert's, Niel's and Baraguay d'Hilliers's corps, in all 9 divisions, or 18 brigades. (117 battalions). It advanced on the direct road from Novara to Milan, by the bridge of San Martino, and was to take the bridges of Buffalora and Magenta. The second, under McMahon, consisted of the division of voltigeurs of the guard, of McMahon's corps, and of the whole Piedmontess arm g-in all 8 divisions, or 16 brigades, and including 109 battalions, as the Piedmontese divisions count one battalion more than the French. The head of this

port the front attack of the first column by a movement upon the flank of the Austrians, by marching straight upon Magenta from the north. This colump was to attack first, and, after it had well engaged the Austrians, the first column was to assault the bridges. About poon the attack was commenced by McMshon With superior forces be drove the division of Cordon before him toward Magenta, and about 2 o'clock the grensdiers of the Guard, who had driven in the Austrian outposts as far as the carsi, attacked the bridges of Buffslors and Magenta. There were at the time 3 French brigades on the battle-field, against what Louis Napoleon calls 125,000 Austrians, but what in reality was confined to 5 brigades (2 of the lat and 3 of the 2d corps), or less than 30,000 men; for even Reischach's 2 brigades stood, as yet, at Corbetto. 'The French, by a violent effort, carried

the bridges over the canal. Gyulai, who was at Magenta, ordered Reischach, toadvance and retake the bridge of Magenta, which he did; but Buffalora seems to have remained in the hands of the French. The battle came to a stand; McMahon's corps, as well as the grensdiers, had been successfully repulsed; but also, every available man of the Austrians was engaged. Where were the other corpe? They were everywhere except where they were wanted. The 24 division of the 1st corps was still on the road from Germany, and could not reasonably be expected to arrive. The remaining brigsde of the 2d corps, for Gyulai distinctly says in his report, there were only 3 brigades of the 2d engaged, is not accounted for. The 2d division of the 7th corps, that of Gen Lillia, was at Castelletto, 6 er ? miles from Magenta. The 3d corps was at Abbiste-Grasso, 5 miles from Magenta. The 5th corps was on the march to Abbiate-Grasso, having come, probably from Bereguardo, and when the battle began was at least 9 miles from Magenta. The 8th corps was on the march from Binasco to Bestazzo, 10 or 12 miles distant, and the 9th was actually on the Po, below Pavia, 20 or 25 miles from the scene of action. By this precious scattering of his troops, Gyulai brought himself into the awkward predicament that with 7 brigades he had to resist the shock of the two French heads of columns from noon to somewhere about 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and these seven brigades would not have been able to do so if it had had not been for the fact that the French marching on two roads only, with enormous masses of troops, could move but slowly. While Reischach held the bridge of Magenta

and took one of the new French rifled guns, Gyulai hurried to Robecco, a village on the canal about three miles below Buffalors, to hurry on the march of the 3d and 5th corps and to point out to them their directions of attack. Four brigades of the 3d corps were now thrown forward, the front line under Harturg and Ramming, and with Dürfeld in reserve, all three slong the canal, and Wetzlar along the Ticino. They were to attack the right flank of the French. But in the mean time the latter bad also obtained reënforcements. Picard's brigade (of Renault's division, and Canrobert's corps) arrived to support the grenadiers, and drove Rei-chach back over the bridge. They were fol lowed by Vinoy's division (Neil's corps), Jania's brigsde (Renault's division) and Trochu's division (Caprobert's corps). Thus the French concentrated on this point six brigades in addition to the two brigades of grensdiers, while of the four Austrian brigades of the 3d corps, only two or three were actually engaged. In spite of these odds, the Austrians again took and retook the bridge of Magenta over and over again; but at last it remained in the hands of the French. While this was going on at the bridges, McMa-

bon had prepared a second attack upon the troops opposed to him, consisting of four or five brigades of the 1st and 2d corps. His two divisions again advanced in two columns upon Magenta, followed, in second line, by Camori's division of voltigeurs of the guard. The divisions of Espinasse and La Motterouge (McMahon's corps) having been effectuslly stopped by the Austrians, the voltigeurs advanced to support them. The struggle now reached Berlin correspondent. While the other great its crisis. The first of the French column had passed the bridge of Magenta, and also advanced against the village, which was already hard pressed by McMahon's column. The 5th Austrian corps baving at last made its appearance on the battlefield, the Prince of Hese's brigade, almost at nightfall, made a fresh attempt to drive the French back over the bridge, but in vain. It was, indeed, too much to expect toat a weak brigade (it had already fought at Montebello,) should have arrested and burled back that torrent of troops which came pouring over the bridge of Magenta. The Austrians in Magenta, assailed in front, flank, and rear, and having been under fire, without rest, since the beginning of the action, at last gave way, rad after a violent struggle, Magepta was occupied by the French about nightfall. Gyulai withdrew his troops through Corbetto, which had been occupied in the meantime by Lillia's division from Carbelletto, and through Robecco, which was also strongly held by the 3d corps, the 5th corps bivouseking between the two places. He intended to continue the struggle on the 5th of June, but there appears to have been some blundering with regard to orders given, for in the middle of the night be learned that the 1st and 2d corps, had, according to orders, as they understood it, retured several miles from the field of battle, and were to continue their retreat at 3 o'clock in the morning. This intelligence decided Guylai to desist from another battle. A brigade of the 3d corps again assaulted Magenta to cover the retreat of the Austrian army, which took place in the most perfect order.

According to the Austrian report, there were en

gaged on their side; Of the lat Corps, Cordon's Division. 2 Brigades.
Of the lat Corps, three brigades. 3 Brigades.
Of the 7th Corps, Resischaen's Division. 2 Brigades.
Of the 8th Corps, the brigades. 3 Brigades.
Of the 5th Gorps, late at nightfall. 1 Brigade. in all, 11 brigades, equal to 55 tattalions, with aux

iliary arms, about 65 000 men. According to the French account, the Allies had

engaged: 

In all 14 brigades, or 91 battalions, equal to at least 80,000 men. But the French report, when speaking of the advance of Yinoy's disision. says, " the 85th of the line suffered most . Gen. Martimprey received a wound while leading "on his brigade." Now, meither the 85th nor Gen. Martimprey's brigade belong to "Vinoy's "division of Gen. Niel's corps." The 85th belongs to the 2d brigade, commanded by Gen. Ladreit de la Charriéro of Ladmirault's division, and Gen. Martimprey commands the lat brigade of that same division, which does not belong to Niel's corps, but to that of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. We body had passed the Ticino and Naviglio without thus and a decisive proof that more French troops comedies are to be scrupnlously avoided, and several serious resistance at Turbigo, and was now to sup- were engaged than are enumerated in the report; new pieces, characteristic of ac age, will be produced. thus and a decisive proof that more French troops

and if Ladmirault's division, which swells the number of brigades to 16, and that of battalions to 104, and that of combatants to 90,000, is thus glibly passed over, we exaget but expect that sail other troops contributed to the result of the day. The Austrians, too, say that they made prisoners belonging to almost every regiment forming part of the army of Italy, and it is, therefore, probable that at least 16 brigades were engaged. Tais gives the French a numerical superiority, which reflects the highest honor upon the bravery of the Austrian troops. They were besten by just the width of the battle-field; they took one gun and lost four, and they must have left the battle field with the certainty that if numbers had been even, victory would have been theirs.

But what shall we say of their General? He expects the attack on the 4th; within 8 miles of the battle-field he bas 13 brigsdes (the 7 first en. gaged, 2 of Lillia's, 4 of the 3d corps); at 9 miles 4 more of the 5th; at 10 or 12 miles 4 more of the 8th corps. This was at 8:30 in the merning Now, is it expecting too much, on a day of battle, that all these corps should have been united by 4, or at latest 5, in the afternoon close enough to Magonta to take part in the conflict? Is it expecting too much, that at 2 o'clock, when the battle became serious, 13 instead of 7 brigades should have been ergaged? In that case, the position-helf, as it was, till nightfall by 4-might have been early maintained with 12 brigades, and the great losses which Cordon's division and the 2d corps must undoubtedly have suffered would have been avoided. On the arrival of the 5th corps, the offensive might have been taken, and the French driven back acress the Ticino. But the old slowners of movement appears again to have got hold of the Austrians. As the greater Napoleon said of them, they lose the most precious moments in useless pomposity and idle formalities. Gyulai has done the same, and given Louis Napoleon a victory which would have been an easy and a decisive one but for the bravery of the Austrian troops, and which Guyla; might him self have had. On the morning of the 5th, Gyulai had under his

orders, of intact troops, that had not been engaged at Magenta:

which he had fought the day before. Of the troops engaged the day before, only 3 divisions (1st and 2d corps) were so disorganized as to be unable to fight-this appears to be the real meaning of the mysterious refreat of these troops. There remained 8 brigades, in all 19 brigades, or above 100,000 men. There were opposed to him the 16 brigades of French engaged on the 4th; 4 more divisions of the French army, which must have been ready to fight on the 5th, and 1 or 2 divisions of Piedmontese, as most of the latter were still very far to the rear. Thus, on the 5th, Gyulai would have had 19 brigades, and perhaps later in the day, 25 (counting the 1st and 2d corps, if brought up again), against about 28 France Piedmontese brigades, which, perhaps, toward evening, might have been reënforced by 2 or 3 more Piedmontese brigsdes. Now we see what an earegious blunder Gyulai committed in sending the 9th corps so far away. With the 9th

all impossible that the battle of the 5th might have had a different result to that of the day before. Gyulai's mistakes may be summed up as follows:

corps present, his 29 brigades would have been a

match for the whole Atlied army, and it is not at

1. When Louis Napoleon made a flank-march within reach of the Austrians, from Vercelli to Turbigo, Gyulai did not profit by the unfavorable pesition of his enemy, by pouncing at once, with all his forces, on their exposed line of march, by which be might have cut them in two and driven part of them toward the Alps-repeating Radetzki's maneuver of 1849.

2. Instead of this, he retired behind the Ticino. and thus marched round-about to cover Milan, to which the straight road was abandoned to the 3. He scattered his troops during this retreat,

which he conducted with an ease and laziness scarcely pardonable in peace maneuvers.

4. His 9th corps was so far away that it was out of reach of concentration. 5. The concentration even during the battle was

carried on with uppardonable slowness, in cousequence of which the troops first engaged had to suffer unnecessarily, and moreover the battle was lost instead of won.

If, with such blunders, he did not suffer a total defeat, having the very étite of the French army to fight, it is merely to be attributed to the conspicuous bravery of his troops, and not at all to any qualities in their commander. It will also appear from this review of the battle

that the desertions of Italian and Husgarian troops, on which some of our friends bave laid so much stress, were really very small, and had no calculable influence on the result of the day.

We have elsewhere noticed the fact that the Rev. J L. Hatch, and a number of other gentlemen equally gifted with himself, yesterday waited on the Police Commissioners and delivered a long and elaborate address, beseeching the Commissioners not to enforce the Sunday laws, and especially the law against the sale of liquor on Sunday. To say that the Rav. J. In Hatch and his associates are all fools, is more than we care do; but they certainly talked bke egregious bole yesterday. The Police Commissioners have no choice between enfercing the law and not enforcing it. They are not legislators, but simply executive officers. Whether the laws are good or bad, is not. a question for their consideration. Their duty is simply to have them observed and obeyed; and all. the rest belongs to the Legislature and the Courts.

It is not an argument to say that certain laws have not been regarded higherto, and that these Police ought therefore to counive at the breaking of them henceforth forevar. Indeed, it seems to us rather an insult to the Commissioners than otherwise; and 'Ar. Hat h and his fell or-laborere in the cause of free liquor on Sandays, might with. out impropriety, have been kicked out of doors accordingly.

THE FOURTH OF JULY,-This day will be celearated in the usual slipshod manner, overywhere, by everybody on his ewn book. And why not? It is ndependence Day, and the largest possible measure of independence may justly be accorded in its obser, y. ance. People who wish to know what excursions and entertainments are within their reach, should or poult our advertising columns.

THE ATRICAL .- Mark Smith is engaged for hext seaou at Laura Keene's. Mr. J. G. Burnett, is also retained. Miss Keene is now ruralizing in Pennsylvanis, and leisurely selecting a company of superior ability for her next campaign. The old, wore-out